## NO INCOME TAX!

Unconstitutional, Un-Democratic, Unwise.

## LET IT BE REPEALED.

An Argument Against It by Mr. Christopher Stuart Patterson.

PHILADELPHIA Dec. 12.-Before the Contemporary Club last night the Hon. Uriel S. Hall of Missouri argued in support of the In-some Tax law. Mr. C. Stuart Patterson said, in reply:

Any citizen may raise, with regard to any act of legislation, three questions: first, is it constitutional? second, is it just? third, is it expedient? THAT THE INCOME TAX LAW OF 1894 IS UNCON-STITUTIONAL.

1. Under the Constitution the Government of the United States has not an unlimited power of taxation. It is expressly authorized by the Constitution to lay duties, imposts, and excises, sub-Sect to the restriction that they shall be uniform taroughout the United States, and to impose capitation or other direct taxes, subject to the restriction that they shall only be laid in proportion to the census or enumeration of the pop-

liation of the several States. The construction of this constitutional grant of power requires the application of the settled es of construction, which the Supreme Court of the United States has adopted, and an ascertainment of the meaning of the terms "direct taxes," "duties," "imposts," and "excises." Among those settled rules of construction are these, that the antecedent history of the country and the state of public affairs at the time of the adoption of the Constitution are to be conered in order that the old law and the mischief and the remedy may have their relative weight (Rhode Island vs. Mass., 12 Pet., 657), and that the words of the Constitution are to be read in their natural sense, departing from and varying by construction the natural meaning the words only where different clauses of the instrument bear upon each other and would conflict unless the words were construed otherwise than by their natural and common import. (Gibbons vs. Ogden, 9 Wheat., 1; Sturges vs. Crowninshield, 4 Id., 122.) Lexicographers, legal commentators, and political economists agree in defining "duties" to mean moneys paid to a Government as a charge upon specific goods, "imposts" to mean duties imposed at a Custom House upon imported or exported goods, "excises" to mean internal taxes levied upon goods of home production and consumption, "capitation taxes" to mean taxes imposed upon persons either per capita or graded in amount according to the rank or real or supposed possession of income of the person, and "direct taxes" to mean those which are demanded from the very persons whom it is intended or desfred shall pay them, and therefore to be distinguished from indirect taxes, which are those which are demanded from one person with the expectation and intention that he shall indemnify himself therefor at the expense of another. It is not readily conceivable that the formand in the grant of the 122.) Lexicographers, legal commentators, and

they used, especially when those terms referred to that subject of taxation which had been the great cause of the separation from the mother country, and also one of the chief causes of the failure of the Confederation. Chief Justice Marshall has said that "those illustrious statesmen and patriots had been, many of them, deeply engaged in the discussions which preceded the war of our Revolution, and all of them were well read in those discussions." (9 Wheat, 202.) When, therefore, the framers of the Constitution coupled the grant of the power to impose capitation and other direct taxes with the restriction that such direct taxes should only be imposed upon an apportionment among the States, they knew what they were saying, and their words ought not lightly to be wrested from their natural and necessary meaning. Upon a similar question of construction, Chief Justice Marshall said (4 Wheat, 202), "If nany case the plain meaning of a provision not contradicted by any other provision in the same instrument is to be disregarded because we believe the framers of that instrument could not intend what they say, it must be one in which the absurdity and injustice of applying the provision to that case would be so menstrous that all mankind would, without hesitation, units in rejecting the application." In another case Chief Justice Marshall said (9 Wheat, 188), "as men whose intentions require no concealment generally employ the words which most directly and aptly express the ideas they intend to convey, the enlightened patriots who framed our Constitution, and the people who adopted it. the ideas they intend to convey, the enlightened patriots who framed our Constitution, and the people who adopted it, must be understood to have employed words in their natural sense, and to have intended what they said."

These considerations would have great weight in the construction of the constitutional provisions in question, if the question were of the first impression and not concluded by an authoritative determination.

These considerations would have great weight in the construction of the constitutional provisions in question, if the question were of the first impression and not concluded by an authoritative determination.

It is true that the Supreme Court of the United Etates has decided that neither taxes laid on carriages for the conveyance of persons (Hyiton vs. U. S., 3 Dall., 1711; nor on distilled spirits (U. S. vs. Singer, 15 Wall., 1111; nor succession duties on the devolution of title to real estate (Scholey vs. Rew. 23 Wall., 331); nor taxes on the notes of State banks paid out by national banking associations (Veazle Bank vs. Fenno, 8 Wall., 533); nor taxes on the receipts of insurance companies from premiums and assessments (Insurance Co. vs. Soule, 7 Wall., 433); nor taxes on personal incomes (Springer vs. U. S., 103 U. S., 686), are direct taxes; but that all such taxes are imposts and excises, and subject, therefore, to the requirement as to uniformity, but not subject to the requirement of apportionment. It may be said that the tax under consideration in the Hyiton case was, in reality, a tax on transportation, and, as such, capable of transference to the person carried, and therefore, when imposed on the carrier, an indirect tax, and not a direct tax. It may also be said that the tax under consideration in the Veazle Bank case was in its own nature not a tax at all, but an exercise by Congress of the power of prohibiting the circulation of State banks as an incident to the creation of national banks. It may also be said that the tax under consideration in the incurance company's case was in its nature an indirect tax, because it was capable of transference to the policy holders paying such premiums and assessments. If this because rand the scholey case.

Springer's case was decided long after the incume tax of 1803 had been repealed and when this popular and professional interest in the subject was at an end, for no one then believed that this country would ever again be called upon to pay an income tax. W

the popular are and for no one then believed that ject was at an end, for no one then believed upon to pay an income tax. While the decision in that case must be considered with all the respect which is due to all decisions of the high tribunal which pronounced it, nevertheless so many years have passed since it was rendered, and the circumstances of the present day are so radically different that it is submitted, with the greatest respect, that the judgment pronounced in that case, and in the other contents of the pronounced in that case, and in the other made. day are so radically different, that it is submitted, with the greatest respect, that the judgment pronounced in that case, and in the other similar cases to which reference has been made, ought not now to be considered as of conclusive authority, but that the question ought to be obesied and refexamined. The ground of the declaion in Springer's case can be briefly put. Mr. Justice Swayne said, "the question, what is a direct tax, is one exclusively in American jurisprudence," May it not also be said, if that be so, that the question, what are "duties," "imposts," or "exclase," must also be of exclusively American jurisprudence, and yet how can those terms be defined without reference to the laws and the institutions of England and to the writings of political economists?

Mr. Justice Swayne also said, "direct taxes within the meaning of the Constitution are only capitation taxes as expressed in that instrument, and taxes on real estate."

In Sturges vs. Crosminabield (4 Wheat., 205), where the argument was pressed upon the court that the publishing of contracts applied only to laws authoring the payment of debts in a manner not attributed in the contract. Chief Justice Marshall said: "No men would so express such an intention. No men would so express such an intention. No men would so express such has intention. No men would use terms expressing a whole class of laws for the purpose of designating a single individual of that class. No court can be justified in restricting such comprehensive words to a particular mischief to which no allusion is made." And in another case if a Peters, 722 Mr. Justice Haldwin radic." Where no exception is made in terms, none will be made by more implication or construction."

So it may be said here that when the Constitution said "no capitation or other direct tax

more implication or construction."

So it may be said here that when the Constitu-tion said "no capitation or other direct tax shall be laid unless in proportion to the consus or enumeration," &c. if does not fail within the province of the judiciary to limit the meaning of the picrose "other direct tax" to one particu-lar form of taxation, which is not in any other portion of the Constitution referred to.

It must also be borne in mind, as hereinbefore action, that a capitation tax is not in aircriften.

no distinction in principle between a capitation and an income tax.

Underlying the judgment in Springer's case is the clearly mistaken view that in construing the Constitution reference must be laid only to particular illustrations which might possibly have been within the minds of the framers of the Constitution, though other subjects of the same class have since come into general use.

There is an overwhelming consensus of authority against such a canon of construction.

Thus, the Constitution empowers Congress to regulate commerce, and that power is now applied to railroads, steamships, and telegraphs, 166 U.S., 9. Under the power to provide and not, tain a navy armored steamships are constructed. The Judges who decided in the Dred Scott case 119 How., 393) that the power to make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States applied only to the property owned by the United States at the time of the adoption of the Constitution have been laughed to scorn. The grant of jurisdiction to the Federal courts over controversies between two or more States has been held to include boundary disputes between States, on the ground that the grant being full and comprehensive in its terms cannot be held by any construction to exclude such disputes (12 Pet., 729, and in a case later than the Springer case the power to coin more has been held (110 U.S., 448) to authorize them the Springer case the power to coin more has been held the dender notes upon the express ground that the phrase "coin" is a technical term of English law, and includes the power to put the Government stamp upon currency of any material. It is therefore submitted that if Suringer's case is not to be regarded as conclusive, and if the question may be regarded as open to argument, the consensus of authority will require the Court to hold that income taxes must be classified as capitation or other direct taxes, and can only be imposed upon the several States in proportion to their population, an

and void.

If. The act of 1894 taxes without exemption all investments in stocks of corporations. It exempts all incomes below \$4,000 derived from any other source. Therefore, if A. to-day invests in the stock of the Pennsylvaria Ratiroad which will yield in vests in the stock of the Pennsylvaria Ratiroad Company a principal sum which will yield in dividences \$4.000, and if B. invests in a loan secured by bend and mortgage a principal sum which will yield in interest \$4.000. A. Is taxed upon his whole income and H. pays nothing.

Therefore, as the tax is not laid specifically upon the investments in corporation stock, but purports to be laid in each case upon the income, if the tax be not a direct tax, but within the meaning of the Constitution a duty or excise, the act is unconstitutional for want of that uniformity which the Constitution makes a requisite to the legal imposition of duties, imposts, and excises.

uniformity which the Constitution makes a requisite to the legal imposition of duties, imposits, and excises.

III. The fifty-sixth section of the act, in addition to the ordinary penalties for a failure to make return of income, and for wilfully failse returns, gives to the collector or deputy collector power to "increase the amount of any list or return if he has reason to believe that the same is understated." It further provides that if the return of any person "shall liave been increased by the collector or deputy collector, such person. " may be permitted to prove the amount of income liable to be assessed, but such proof shall not be considered as conclusive of the facts, and no deductions claimed in such cases shall be made or allowed until approved by the deputy collector. Any person " " feeling aggrieved by the decision of the denuty collector in such cases may appeal to the collector of the district, and his decision thereon, unless reversed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, shall be final.

"If dissatisfied with the decision of the collector such person " " may submit the case with all the papers to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for his decision, and may furnish the testimony of witnesses to prove any relevant facts." Testimony shall be taken by depositions, "wherever practicable, before a collector or deputy collector of internal revenue."

The collector or deputy collector is thereby made the sole judge, subject only to appeal to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, where a return has been made in fact, and where there has been no wilful evazion of the law. No statute of this or any other country vests such an arbitrary and uncontrolled power in its tax collectors. It is a denial of the right of trial by

has been no wilful evazion of the law. No statute of this or any other country vests such an arbitrary and uncontrolled power in its tax collectors. It is a denial of the right of trial by jury, and it ought never to be supported or enforced by the courts.

In connection with this arbitrary and discretionary power vested in the subordinate collecting officers, it is to be borne in mind that the act of 1804 absolutely takes away the restraint of publicity by prohibiting the publication of the income taxes paid by different individuals. Adam Smith has well said "that the quantity of taxes to be paid ought to be clear and plain to the contributor and to every other person. Where it is otherwise every person subject to the tax is put more or less in the power of the tax gatherer, who can either aggravate the tax upon any obnoxious contributor or extort by the terror of such aggravation some present or perquisite to himselt," and William Playfair, in a note to this passage, says, with reference to the English income tax law of that day, "the income tax and assessed taxes, if weighed by this balance, will be found wanting. The assessors have a great deal of discretionary power, and where was there ever an instance when any set of people had power over their equals that they did not occasionally turn it to improper use?"

IV. The sixty-sixth section of the act author-

they did not occasionally turn it to improper use?"

IV. The sixty-sixth section of the act authorizes the collector or the deputy collector, if he "shall believe that a company has not made a full return, to compet the production of the books and papers of the company, and inflicts as a penalty for non-production the making of an estimate by the collector or deputy collector, and the addition of fifty per centum to the amount of that estimate. A very similar provision in the Revised Statutes with regard to the collection of duties was held unconstitutional in Boyd's case. (116 U. S., 610.)

V. The clause in the act of 1894 taxing by implication the income of bonds of States and of political subdivisions of States is clearly unconstitutional. The United States can no more tax such bonds than a State can tax the bonds of the United States.

Wall., 322.

VI. As the act of 1894 taxes without exemption the incomes of individuals derived from dividends of corporations, and also taxes all other incomes in excess of an exemption of \$4.000 yearly allowed to each family, it is impossible to estimate accurately the number of persons in the United States who will be subject to this tax. Under the war income tax, when the amount exempted for each individual was \$600, the tax was paid by 460,000 persons, and when the amount exempted was \$1,000 the tax was paid by less than 250,000 people. While the population of the country has largely increased in the last thirty years, it is probable that by reason of the difference of the amount exempted the tax under the present law will be paid by a smaller number of persons. Under the war income tax the State of New York paid nearly one-third of the whole tax; the States of New York and Pennsylvania paid nearly one-half of the whole tax; and the States of New York Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Indiana, Illinols, Ohlo, New Jersey. Connecticut, Rhode Island, Vermont, New Hampshire, Minnesota, and Wisconsin paid more than eight-tenths of the whole tax. Does any one doubt that the burden of the present tax was intended to be borne by the Eastern, the middle, and the Northwestern States?

A law so unjust and unequal ought not to remain upon the statute book. THAT THE ACT IS NOT JUST.

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VI. The act of 1884 taxes the profits realized within the year from the sales of real estate purchased within two years previous to the close of the year for which income is estimated. mated.
The act forbids the deduction of "losses with-

Therefore, when within two years the tax-payer has purchased two tracts of ground, and he has sold within the year 1804 one tract at a profit, and the other tract at a less, he must pay tax on the profit made in the one case as income, but he may not be permitted to deduct the loss made in the other case.

Vil. The act of 1804 taxes money, and the "value of all personal property acquired by gift or inheritance," and also "all other gains, profits, and income derived from any source whatever."

whatever."
The act, therefore, imposes a succession duty upon all inheritances of personalty. It may be that it also, by force of the general words quoted, imposes a succession dutg, upon inheritances of realty, but as against that view would apply the imposes a succession duty, upon inheritances of realty, but as against that view would apply the maxim, expressio unities of critical diterius. If the act does not tax inheritances of both personality and realty, there is an unjust discrimination as against those who succeed to personal estate, and in favor of those who succeed to real estate. If the act of 1896 does tax both classes of inheritances, it is unjust, because it taxes as income that which is really principal.

Public policy favors the exemption of life insurance for the benefit of a wife or children from even the claims of creditors. Yet this act subjects to taxation as income that which may perhaps be the whole principal fund for the support of the widow and orphan.

Yiff. As the act taxes without exemption all investments in stocks of corporations, and as it exempts from taxation all incomes below \$4,000 derived from any other source, it is unjust.

As the act purports to exempt from all taxation the incomes of charities and as it taxes so much of the incomes of charities as is derived from investments in shares of corporations, it is unjust.

IX. The act classifies as income much that is

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It makes no distinction between the rental received from predictive land and moneys received from the sale of minerals, the taking away of which from the soil diminishes the principal.

The act of 1894 makes no discrimination between the income received from invested securities and the income received from invested securities and the income received from salarins or professional gains which may terminate at any moment with the death of the individual. John Stuart Mill says that the ideal income tax is that which, first imposes he lax on incomes below that minimum which suffices for the necessities of life of one of the existing population, because almost all indirect taxes rest much heavily on incomes below that minimum. Such a minimum for this country would be about \$5000 per annum.

Suchd. That incremes above that minimum should be intered only on the surplus above that. Third That all sums saved from the income received from salaries or as professional competuation and invested should be exempt from satation, or that such income should be savely taxed in a degree equivalent to the in-

creased need of economy arising from the ter-minable character of the income.

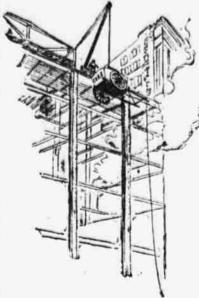
And, fourth, that in all cases of variable in-comes allowance abould be made for their pre-carious character.

THAT THE INCOME TAX UNDER THE ACT OF 1894 IS INEXPEDIENT. X. An income tax is always unequal in its operation, because it falls most heavily on those who conscientiously make full returns, and it is, therefore, the consensus of economic authority that income taxes should be reserved only for great public emergencies.

The principle upon whose enforcement depends the security of the free institutions of the United States is that of the equality of all men before the law. The act of 1804 violates that principle, and for that reason, if for no other, all good citizens of every party should strive for the repeal of that act.

CART AND ITS CONTENTS HOISTED. How Engines Used in Constructing Build-

ings Are Supplied with Fuel, Persons in the neighborhood of Spruce and Nassau streets, where a twenty-three-story ouilding is being erected on the southeast corner. were attracted yesterday by a novel sight. A heavy cart containing a chaldron of coke was driven up in the Nassau street side of the building. The horse was unhitched, and a rope, which swung from the arm of a derrick on the top of the building, was bound securely to the wheels of the cart. Another part of the rope kept the



HOISTING A COKE CART.

shafts firm. A shout from the workman below and the engine on the top was started. lowly the cart with its coke began to rise. When the cart swerved the guiding rope of the workman brought it back into position. Only one or two pieces of the coke were shaken from the cart. Without further mishap the cart reached the fifth floor, to which height the building is now erected. A guiding line from above now directed the movements of the cart to the place where the coke was to be deposited. The descent of the empty cart was accomplished somewhat more quickly than the ascent. About four cart loads of coke are raised every week by the same process for the hoisting engines. The weight of the ascending load is about three tons.

This cart-raising process is employed by the Atlas Iron Company in the erection of every building it works upon. The company says it has never had an accident resulting from the hoisting of the carts, and the advantage of the scheme appeals to almost every one. The same process will be used during the erection of the twenty-three stories of the Nassau street building. the cart swerved the guiding rope of the work-

IN THE WORLD OF SOCIETY. The First of a Series of Cotillons at Sher-

ry's-Another Debutante. Miss Helen G. Edwards, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred L. Edwards of 12 West Thirtythird street, made her social début yesterday afternoon. As few receptions were on the tapis, the débutante secured the assistance of a large company of young ladies. Miss Neeser, Miss Sands, Miss Mamie Kearny, Miss Ethel Stokes, the Misses Delafield, Miss Cornelia Crooke, Miss Bessle Screven, Miss Edith Van Cortlandt Jav Miss Beatrice Hare, Miss Peabody, Miss Beatrix Henderson, Miss Elizabeth King, Miss Mabel Janes, Miss Alice Kid, Miss Mabel Drake, Miss Sprague, Miss Biddle, and Miss Meredith assisted in receiving. All the young ladies went later to the cotillon at Sherry's.

A second reception was given by Mrs. Jules de Neufville of 16 West Thirty-fourth street yesterday afternoon for the introduction of her daughter, Miss Juliette de Neufville. The third and last of the receptions is night Mr. and Mrs. De Neufville will entertain a large dinner party of their daughters' friends. On a huge Christmas tree will hang a gift for each guest.

The second of the recentions being given by Mrs. Hoffman Miller of 122 East Fortieth street for her sister, Miss Marian McKeever, took place at Mrs. Miller's home yesterday, Mrs. Miller and Miss McKeever were assisted in receiving by Miss Caroline Lee, Miss Elizabeth Crawford, and Mrs. J. W. Miller. These receptions will be continued during this and next.

Mrs. John Clarkson Jay of 54 West Forty-seventh street entertained a large luncheon party yesterday afternoon.

Gen, and Mrs. John Watts Kearny enter-tained for the first time this season in their magnificent home at 19 East Fifty-fourth street last evening. The entertainment was in the form of a dinner party for their daugiter. Miss Mamie Kearny. The table was oval and lighted with golden candelabra. At table were Miss Kearny, Gordon Norric, Miss Hoppin, Valentine G. Hall, Mrs. Kearny, Charles Morrison, Miss Robb, Goodhue Livingston, Miss Beatrix Ed-wards, E. Livingston, Miss Grant, Cecil Lan-daie, Miss Julia Delafield, Gen. Kearny, Miss Ethei Stokes, and Beekman Hoppin. Miss Kearny went with her dinner guests to the dance at Sherry's.

dance at Sherry's.

When Gen, Kearny returned from Europe on Oct. 3 he found that burglars had entered his house through the basement. As everything of value had been either stored or locked in closets, the thieves secured only a few pieces of brie-abrac and some of Miss Kearny's treasured souvenir spoons. The thieves overlooked a closet containing a large quantity of valuable silver. Gen, Kearny left the house in charge of an electric protective company, whose business is to guard vacant houses by means of a system of wires connecting with the main office of the company. All the doors and windows were wired, and wirss were stretched across the floors. The breaking of one of the wires in the house would give an alarm in the company's office. During August an alarm from the Kearny house was rung in the protective company's office, but the thieves escaped. The burglars were evidently familiar with the use of the alarm wires, as the panels of the doors were cut and the doors were not opened.

and the doors were not opened.

The first of four cotilions patronized by Mrs. Edward R. Biddle, Mrs. James R. Cross, Mrs. Francis Detafield, Mrs. Alfred Edwards, Mrs. George Hoffman, Mrs. William W. Hoppin, Mrs. Velentine G. Hall, Mrs. George L. Kingsland, Mrs. J. Watts Kearny, Mrs. J. Austin King, Mrs. Benjamin F. Lee, Mrs. J. Hampdon Robb, Mrs. Philip J. Sands, Mrs. W. Watts Sherman, Mrs. Susan Pheips Stokes, Mrs. John H. Screven, Mrs. William F. Strong, and Mrs. Ferdinand Wilmerding, was danced last evening at Sherry's. The cotilions have been arranged especially for this season's debutantes, most of whom were present last evening. Valentine G. Hall led the cotilion. The dates for the other dances are Dec. 28, Jan. 18, and Feb. 15.

A ST. LAWBENCE CASINO.

The Project Discussed Over a Dinner at the Waldorf Last Night.

The Thousand Island Club was put in operaion last season by certain summer dwellers in that charming archipeligo, and was noted a great success by its members and those visitors who shared its hospitality. Out of the club has grown a project to buy an island and build a maino for the use of the members of the associa-

casino for the use of the members of the association, where they may the up their skiffs or steam
yachts and meet together for dinner parties,
midsummer night's dances, and entertainmenta
of one sort or another.

All of the isiand dwellers round about Alexandria Hay are interested in the projected
club house, and last night, at the invitation of
Mr. William C. Browning and Mr. Edward W.
Dewey, they mast at dinner at the Waldorf to
talk over the plans for next summer. Mr.
Browning presided at the dinner, and sanong his
guests and Mr. Dewey's were Mr. Henry W.
King of Chicago, the Hon. Charles Donchus,
Dr. Egbert Le Fovre, the Bron. J. C. Spencer,
George C. Boidt, H. S. Chandler, Royal E.
Deane, Richard H. Eggiesch, Charles to kmory, Charles I. Hudson, Henry R. Heath, Nathan-lel W. Hunt, Wilson B. Hayden, E. R. Holden, Frederick L. King, Whitam R. Mutord, C. A. Meyers, James H. Ohishant, W. J. Toumseld, Royal C. Vilas, and theorys West, Mr. Georgu H. Pailman, whose Castle Rest Res between Mr. Browning's and Mr. Liewey's Intanda, was un-able to be present in the city.

Private Views of the Mituation at M Petersburg, as Seen by Musstans on the Bistern. What the Alleged " Liberaliam" of Nicholas II, Probably Means Russian Skepticism as to the Sentiments of Engtand-No Real Understanding Between Russia and England Likely or Probable,

RIVIERA DI PONENTE, Nov. 27 .- "The Czar is dead. Long live the Czar and the new Czarina!' Yesterday, with all the pomp possible under the iroumstances, St. Petersburg passed from the extremity of wee and of gloom up to the heights of jubilation and of joy. The Princess Alix of Hesse, having previously entered into the condition of a chrysalis as Grand Duchess Alexandra Feodorovna, yesterday emorged full-fiedged into the estate of Czarina and Empress of all the Russias. The blessed Sun himself seems to have taken part in the festivities, for after days of cvil weather, described by Russians themselves as transcending the usual hor rors of early winter on the Neva, the day appears to have been a day of sunshine. If there be faith in old traditions, therefore, the imperial bride entered upon the new drama of her life under the happiest auspices, despite the tragedy

of the overture. All the world unites in wishing her well. As a little child at Darmstadt her mother, the best beloved of the children of Victoria, gave her the pet name of "Sunshine." Letters received here from St. Petersburg to-day attest the unex-pected and delightful impression made by her aspect and her carriage upon all classes of the population, during the few days which have preceded the marriage; and this testimony note because it throws a much stronger light upon the atmosphere in which the new reign begins than can be got from the public and official despatches. These letters are private letters, and the Russians who have received express their surprise and pleas ure at finding that their correspondents venture to speak simply and unreservedly of such matters as the demeanor and the appearance of the young Czar and his bride.

"For some years past," said a Russian lady here to me, "it has been strictly forbidden to comment even in private letters upon the Czar or the Czarina, in any sense whatever. Of course all private letters have never been opened, bu all private letters have been liable to be opened at the post; and all intelligent people known that it would be unsafe to put into a let ter remarks and observations which it would have been unsafe to make in conversation, either in the presence of servants or of strangers."

"You infer then." I replied, "from the tone in which your correspondents now write, that the new Czar has begun his reign by breaking openly with the system of reticence and of opression established under his father?"

"Certainly I do," was the answer. "And

there can be no doubt of it. My letters for some days past prove it. The young man has walked about the streets alone or in company with his etrothed, not escorted by Cossacks, but saluted by and sainting the respectful crowds of the people as frankly and openly as the Austrian Kaiser in Vienna. For many years past, Alex ander III. never appeared in public without ar scort of cuirassiers or Cossacks. If he passed nto a street the police pushed aside and out of he way all people of all conditions with very little ceremony; nor did they allow any one, even a lady, to pass directly under the walls or by the entrances of the imperial palaces Whenever an imperial cortége, too, passed through the city, the windows of all private houses were kept rigorously closed, and no persons were permitted to show themselves on the balconies or even at the windows. I do not say that there was no excuse for this system, for we cannot forget the unscrupulous means taken, not by the people of St. Petersburg at all, but by a comparatively small set of remorseless conspirators, to unsettle the very making life impossible even to such a sovereign as Alexander II. But the effect of the system was to break in upon all the traditions of life in the Russian capital, by keeping the Czar completely out of the sight and reach of the popu lation; and you can hardly understand how an noying this was to the Russians in general if you do not know how genuine and intense the popular feeling of devotion to the Czar as the head of the great Muscovite race and religion. The feeling of the Turks for the Sultan more nearly resembles this than anything you know in western Eurape, and that feeling I do not believe is so strong, as the Russian, the true Russian, feeling for the Czar."
"How do you explain, then," I asked, "the

III., not to speak of the murder of his father? To this my Russian friend replied: "All these conspiracies, including especially those gotten up in the universities, have been promoted, not among the people at large at all, but within a very small class of the so-called 'educated youth of Russia. Between this class and the overwhelming majority of the Russian people there is a deep gulf set. Their studies and their habits of thought lead them away from the national feeling of Russia into a circle of ideas and aspirations essentially belonging to the civilization of western Europe, and not of Russia. Furthermore, as the Russian universities were grafted by Peter the Great, among his other western reforms, on the body of the Russian people, they have ever since remained exotic nstitutions. Peter the Great made provision in them all for a certain number of graduates but since his time, with the enormous increase of the population, numbers students annually go through the univer sities only to find themselves as graduates unprovided for in any academic position, and obliged to struggle for a livelihood in professions for the most part overstocked both with native and with foreign practitioners. You will see for yourself how this must inevita bly tend to develop what may almost be called class of young men, discontented with the conditions of Russian life, alienated from its traditions, and ready to adopt not only all man-ner of visionary schemes, political and social, ut all sorts of means and contrivances for bringing those schemes to pass. These constiute the only really revolutionary element in Russia, and especially in its great cities. Now, for the police authorities of St. Petersburg, determined to protect the Czar against the enter prises of such persons, to adopt the system under which, as I have said, it became practically impossible for the people anywhere to come into direct contact with their sovereign. If a thousand loyal Russians wished to see and to acclaim the Czar, one conspirator might wish to see and to slay him, and it may have been impossible to protect him effectually against the one conspir-ator without excluding the thousand loyal Russians from all chance of seeing and acclaiming him. But, of course, the thousand loyal Rus sians did not like to be thus excluded.

"Furthermore, this system has been carried out for some years past, as all such tems usually are, with extreme rigor and probably unnecessary severity. For example, my own letters tell me of a difficulty which arose between Gen. Wahl, the military head of the police in St. Petersburg, and a Russian lady of rank, the Countem Strogonof, just before the whole city went into mourning for Alexander One stringent regulation established by tien. Wahl has long forbidden residents of St. Petersburg to display emblems or devices of any sort on their houses without previous authority received from the police. The Countess Strogoof, having doubtless received news through her onnections with the court, of the projected funeral programme, before it was officially made public, and willing to show especial honor to the memory of the Czar, ordered an uphoisterer to cover the façade of the palace in which she ves with mourning drapery on a most extensive and costly scale. The work was begun and carried well on to completion before Gen. Wahl heard of it, and, as might have been expected from a military martinet in his position, he in-stantly ordered it to be discontinued. The upon the General promptly took the matter up

THE NEW CEAR AND HIS CEARINA, his duty and his right, but naturally ough he incurred the extreme indignation of the Counters and of her influential friends; and the young Czar Nicholas signalized his advent by ordering the General under arrest for three days, at the same time causing a decree to be issued under which all the people of St. Peters-burg were authorized to use their balconies and windows for the purpose of viewing the great ceremonial processions, first of the imperial

"noral and then of the imperial marriage."
"Do you infer from this," I asked, "that the ew Czar means entirely to abandon the system established by his father in these matters? "No, I do not," was the reply. "I only infer that, in view of the extraordinary circumstances which have attended his advent to the throne Nicholas II, feels quite confident that the small iscontented class in Russia will, for the present at least, shrink from incurring the rage of the Russian people by attempting any outrage upon himself, or upon any member of the im perial family; and that he desires by his deneanor and by his attitude at this time to bring himself as closely as he can into touch with the unquestionable, and indeed passionate, loyalty of the masses of the Russian people. If I am right in thus interpreting his act, he is showing, as I think, sound statecraft as well as sound mmon sense. He has certainly captured by his course the hearts of the true Russian popuace; and as he has associated his betrothed Czarina with himself in these measures, he has done both her and himself and the dynasty the great service of propitiating for her the warm good will and admiration of the Russians. He has been acting in short, very much in the spirit shown by his great. grandfather and namesake, Nicholas I., when he came to the throne in circumstances very far from tranquil or satisfactory, sixty-nine years ago. Nicholas I., as you doubtless know, vas not the direct heir of Alexander I. elder brother, Constantine, stood between himself and the crown. But the character of Con stantine, of whom it is charitable to think that he was never quite sane, made it practically impossible that he should be suffered to assume the sceptre. His younger brother, Nicholas, one of the most magnificent specimens of manhood which this century has known, was designated,

therefore, in 1822, to succeed his father, Alexander L. When Alexander died, in December, 1825, a conspiracy, mainly organized by on Pestal, was framed to prevent the accession of Nicholas, and the Preobrajenski Guards were induced to break out into revolt. But the young Czar went straight, in person, to meet the mutineers and the multitude, called the troops back to their duty, and suppressed the insurrectionreally by the simple prestige of his courage, his manhood, and the instinctive reverence of the Russian race for their lawful Czar. Curlously enough Nicholas I., when he came to the throne, was much older than Nicholas and while he thus put himself from the first into direct, fearless, almost democratic touch with his people, I need not tell you that he ruled Russia as an autocrat, with an energy and decision unparalleled since the time of Peter the Great, and gave to Russia in the councils of Europe a predominance practically unques-tioned until Napoleon III., in the interests of France and of his dynasty, led England into the adventure of the Crimean war, the two chief practical results of which have been to open the way for Prussia to the creation of a German empire, and to upset the balance of

tionality of Italy in the Mediterranean." "You do not then interpret the new attitude of Nicholas II, in regard to the police and the populace of St. Petersburg." I said, "as an indication of the influence exerted upon his mind by his visits to England and by his marriage to grand-daughter of Queen Victoria?" My Russian laughed and replied: "Certainly

power in Europe by establishing the new na-

I do not. It would be a black outlook for Russia were such influences to determine the conduct of a Russian sovereign. If Nicholas II, is fit to wield the tremendous responsibilities which have now devolved upon him, he is no more likely to try to govern Russia by English methods in his internal policy, than to conform her foreign policy to the wishes, dreams, or necessities of Great Britain. Nicholas I, had a great liking for England. He made a visit to that country in 1844 when Queen Victoria was a young and amiable woman of 25, and this visit is still remembered by many people in England, with the admiration and respect then excited everywhere by the superb and stately Czar. At that time the Duke of Weilington still lived, and Russia and England were drawn together by the traditions of their part in the great and victorious combined struggle against Napoleon I. If it had been possible for England to do Justice to the policy and the purposes of Russia, an understanding might then conspiracles against the life of Czar Alexander sincere good will of Nicholas was shown to England less than ten years afterward by the frank and statesmanlike programme of joint action concerning Turkey, which he proposed to the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg in 1853. That programme England refused to accept, preferring to take the chance of striking a deadly blow at Russia with the help of France. Do you suppose Nicholas II. is likely to forget this merely because the grandmother of his bride treated him with great civility at Windsor Castle, or because the British husband of his Danish sunt has been at the pains of accompanying her to Russia, there to attend the obsequies of his Russian father, and to solace the hopeless

sorrow of his Danish mother?" "I see that you do not take precisely the sam view of the situation." I answered, " as the Eng-

lish press correspondents are trying so hard to impress upon their readers." "Certainly I do not," she replied. "You will observe that these excellent gentlemen are very chary of extracts from the Russian press. reason, perhaps, for this is that none of them reads Russian; another reason, perhaps, is that the Russian papers-here are a half dozen of them in my hand -have nothing to say about this alleged wonderful outbreak of Anglo-Russian emotion, excepting now and then a sardonic word or two, like this paragraph, for example, in the Novoc Vremus, in which the editor observes that the fair words lavished upon Russia just now by some British journals are very pleasant in contrast with the usual language of the British press, but if they mean anything they must be soon translated into facts by the concession to Russia of rights to which she is entitled, not in Asia only, but on the Danube and in the Mediterranean. No, the great masses of the Russian people know little and care less about foreign politics. The strongest feeling they have in nnection with foreign politics is Pan-Slavism, and all intelligent Pan-Slavists know that England is both secretly and openly opposed to Pan-Slavic interests in eastern Europe, on the Danube and on the Hosporus. She has been in our way with Turkey, she is now in our way with Austria and with Bulgaria. If we are friendly now with France, it is because we know that England was more hostile to us than France in the Crimean war, and wished to continue that war when Napoleon put a stop to it. Now that the Pope at Rome is no longer protected by France, France need have no troubles with Russia in the East, and France has a common interest with us in freeing the Mediterranean, the Red Sea, the Indian Ocean, and the Pacific from English predominance."

"Do you think," I asked, "that Nicholas II.

is a Pan-Sinvist and that he views these matters as you do ?" My Russian paused a moment, and then said very gravely: "For his own sake and for Russia, I hope he does. Remember that he is a very young man, and perhaps his father overwhelmed him in his early youth with the pres-sure he put upon him through his tutors and instructors, to make him a thoroughly Russia, prince. Young ashe is, however, he has travelle great deal and above all, he has personally seen what Siberia and other parts of Asia, and the Pacific (icean mean to fitussia. I believe he will make the finances and the Asiatic railway his chief objects of care, as his father did; and if he does this, he must necessarily learn that Russian objects can be successfully carried out only by a ruler absolutely Russian in his feelings and his sime. He is just now impressing him self as a personality on the people and had the work pulled to pieces and stopped by his own agents. As a matter of discipline of his about the city and the curious and of order Gen. Wahl clearly acted within what he conceived to be both of folice must have the effect of making the

people like and delight in the novelty and atractive courage of his demeanor. need not mean, nor do I believe they mean, any thing more. The resolute way in which he has broked off his relations with the Polish danseuse of whom you have heard so much, will have s similar effect. Those relations were notorious and they were not liked by the Russian people. Now that the Czar has put an end to them, the fact that they existed for the Czarewitch will soon be forgotten by the people. Especially will this be the case if the new Czarina makes herself Russian, not only by her profession of the orthodox faith, but by her attitude toward the Russian people and toward foreign powers. It was a clever, wise step on the part of the young Czar to go outside the circle of the perial family and of the relatives of the Czarins and make a special point of inviting the French General and the French Admiral to attend the wedding. Perhaps M. de Giers may have suggested this, but that the Crar accepted it is a good sign, and if it was his own idea it is a very good sign. You know how unfortunate it was for the German Emperor Frederick that his wife should have continued always to be so openly English in her tastes and her views. This made her almost disliked in Germany, and interfered with the influence of her sensible and ecomplished husband. Yet the Germanism of the German people, strong as it is, is not nearly so strong as the Russianism of the Russians, the new Empress Alexandra leans toward the English she will be distrusted, if she leans toward the Germans she will soon be disliked. Let us hope that like her beautiful sister, the Grand Duchess Sergius, she may soon become not only Russian in her feelings, but almost Pan-Slavist. The Grand Duchess Sergius is really almost as much of a Pan-Slavist mystic as was Alexander III., and I think it a good sign that she is coming from Moscow to St. Petersburg to live with her sister, the Czarina."

I send you here summarily, but correctly sian acquaintance, which, as I have alread; said, throw more light and a light more correct upon the actual situation and out- look of things under the new Czar, than most of the letters and articles I have yet seen in the press either of London or Paris.

AN AMERICAN TRAVELLER.

Appleton-Lamson.

Miss Charlotte Lamson, daughter of the late Charles Lamson of this city and sister of Mrs. Frederic L. Lehman of 3 University place, was married to Edward Dale Appleton yesterday afternoon in the Church of the Heavenly Rest. Mr. Appleton is the son of Mrs. John A. Apple Mr. Appleton is the son of Mrs. John A. Appleton and brother of Col. Daniel Appleton. He is connected with the publishing house of D. Appleton & Co., and he is a member of several clubs. The Rev. Dr. D. Parger Morgan officiated. Col. Daniel Appleton was the best man, and William J. Dale, Jr., of Hoston, William N. Elbert, Richard Trimble, George E. Perkins, A. Marroy Young, and Charles A. Appleton, the bridegroom's brother, were the ushers. The bride was given away by her brother, John Lamson of Hrooklyn. A recention was given at the son of Brooklyn. A reception was given at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Lehman.

Gilroy-Hale.

Miss Natalie B. Hale of Haverhill, Mass., was married yesterday noon to Thomas F. Gilroy Jr., son of Mayor Gilroy. The wedding took place in the Church of St. Francis Xavier. It was a private one and was attended only by the immediate members of the families. immediate members of the families. With Mayor and Mrs. Gilroy were their children, the Misses Fannie, Birdie, Claire, Dorothy, Madeline, and Mrs. Michael J. Mulqueen, and Arthur, Eugene, and Frank Gilroy. The bride entered the church with her father, Col. Hale of Haverhill. There were no bridesmaids or ushers. John F. Gilroy was the best man. The Rev. Father Denny performed the ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. Gilroy will live in this city.

Vedder-Boultbee,

TORONTO, Dec. 12.-Dr. Harman A. Vedder of were married at St. Cyprian's Church to-day The ceremony was performed by the Bishop of Niagara. M. R. Vedder, Jr., was best man, Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Rollin M. Morgan, Mr. William A. and Mrs. Livingstone Dr. and Mrs. M. Vedder, and Mrs. Van Bensehoten of New York, and a large number of prominent Toronto society people. The couple left for a Southern tour, after which they will reside in New York.

Leszynsky-Calm.

The marriage of Miss Adele Calm daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Emil C. Calm of 24 East Seventy-fourth street, to Dr. William M. Leszynsky took place last evening at the bride's home. The Rev. Stephen Wyse officiated. Dr. and Mrs. Leszynsky will live at 959 Madison avenue.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MINIATURE ALMANAC-THIS DAY. Bun rises ... 7 17 | Sun sets ... 4 33 | Moon rises . 5 16

Arrived-WEDNESDAY, Dec. 12. A rrived -- WEDNESDAY, Dec. 12

Be Tentonic, Cameron, Queenslown,
1-a Allianca, Crossman, Colon,
8s Alecto, Marshall, London,
8s Wassland, Bence, Antworp,
8s Croff, Robinson, Dundee,
8s Et Soi, Mason, New Orienta,
8s Hillary, Harrison, Maranham,
8s Kansaa City, Fisher, Savannah,
8s Vennaes, McKee, Jacksonyille,
8s Guyandotte, Walker, West Point, Va.

| For later arrivals see First Page. ABBIVED OUT.

Sa Cuffe, from New York for Liverpool, passed Kin he Danta, from Hamburg for New York, passed the

SAILED FROM POREIGN PORTS. Sa Werkendam, from Botterdam for New York, Sa Ema, from Southampton for New York, Sa Henwick, from Hamburg for New York, Sa Hispania, from Hamburg for New York, Sa Volynesia, from Nettlin for New York, Sa Elbruz, from London for New York, Sa Foxford, from Palerimo for New York,

Se Chattahoochee, from Savannah for New York. Se H. F. Dimock, from Boston for New York.

Mails Class. Fulda, Genoa S. 100 A. M. State of Nebraska, Glasgow Trindfad Hermoda. 8:00 A. M. San Marces, Galveston El Dorado. New Orleans INCOMING STRANSHIPS. Gibraltar Berbadoes Fremeti New Orleans Ravre New Orleans Port au Prin Algonquin. Due Saturday, Dec. 15. Due Sunday, Dec. 16. Due Monday, Dec. 17. Hotterdam London Liverpaoi Quernatown Havana St. Thomas

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Register Kenns's Expenditure of 800,0 Register Thomas Kenna of Kings county appeared before the Brooklyn Board of Estimate yesterday to answer the charge that he had nisappropriated \$60,000 in reindexing the real estate conveyances and mortgages in his office in a manner not designed when the money was appropriated. Mr. Kenna submitted a long appropriated. Mr. Kenna submitted a long statement in which he declared that the money had been legally spent, and questioned the right of the Board of Estimate to interfere or call upon him for an explanation. He said he would be ready at any time to submit his books and accounts to the examination of a proper tribunal. The matter was referred to Corporation Counsel McDonald for his opinion.

Business Motices.

Superfluous Hair, Moles, &c., permanently de-troyed by electricity. Helen Parkinson, 56 W. 22d st.

APPLETON-LAMSON,-On Wednesday, Dec. 12, at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, by the Rev. D. Parker Morgan, D. D., Edward Dale Appleton to Charlotte Lamson, daughter of the late Charles

DILROY-HALE, On Dec. 12, 1894, at St. Prancis Xavier's Church, by the Rev. Joseph Denny, & J., Natalien Baynard, daughter of the late Harry H. Hale of Bradford, Mass., to Thomas F. Gilroy,

VEDDER-BOULTBEE,-On Wednesday, Dee 12, 1894, at St. Cyprian's Church, Toronto, Canada, by the Bight Rev. Charles Hamilton, Bishop of Niagara, assisted by the Rev. Charles Shortt, Har mon A. Vedder to Effe, daughter of the late Bev. Arthur Boultbee of Toronto, Canada.

DIED.

ARNOLD,-On Monday afternoon, Dec. 10, at his residence, 17 West 12th st., Benjamin Greene Arnold, in the 82d year of his age. Puneral services will be held at the Church of All Souls, corner of 20th st. and 4th av., on Thursday Dec. 13, at 10 o'clock A. M. Interment private Boston and Providence papers please copy

DONCOURT.-On Tuesday, Dec. 11, 1894, Laura, beloved daughter of Leon and Elizabeth Doncourt, aged 18 years 4 months and 2 days. Funeral services at the residence of her parents

13, 1894, at 2 P. M. HICKOK, -On Tuesday, Dec. 11, 1894, Ernest Delevan, son of William P. and Carrie L. Hickok, aged 6 years 3 months and 3 days. Funeral on Thursday, Dec. 18, at 2 o'clock at the

residence of his parents, 141 West 3d st., Mount Vernon, N. Y. Interment private.

WENTER.—On Monday, Dec. 10, at his residence 672 10th av., Bernard McEntee, the beloved hus

band of the late Mary McEntee. Funeral from his late residence on Thursday, Dec. 13, at 11 A.M., thence to St. Raphael's Church, 40th st. Interment in Calvary Come WILLING, Suddenly, the Rev. W. C. Willing, D. D. uneral services to be held at his late residence, the Berachah Mission, 463 West 32d st., at 2 o'clock Friday, Dec. 14. Friends are invited to attend.

A. - KENSICO CEMETERY, Hariem Railroad, 48 A. minutes from Grand Central Depot; new private station at entrance. Office, 16 East 42d st. Telephone call, 500 38th.

Meligious Motices.

CPECIAL MUSICAL ATTRACTIONS at the Interde-onominational Evangelistic services this afternoon at 3, in Broome Street Tabernacle, near Broadway. The native African choir will sing, 14 voices; Park sisters, cornelists; Miss Upham, soloist. A. C. Dizon of Brooklyn will speak. Free.

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have read it with great interest." And others who have read it say that the interest is sustained throughout to such a degree that when the children begin the book they do not drop it until it has been fluished. Any bistory that so suthrais its renders is invaluable BARNESS POPULAR RISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES may be said to be said to be said a book, and we do not healthte to recommend it universally as one of the best Christmas presents that can be devised. Call and examine this beautiful book at the Publishers, A. & PARNES a CO. 56 East 10th at meas Broadway.

THE HUMAN HAIR.

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